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Editorial Reception-Room Park 156 Kinloch TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901. FEBRUARY CIRCULATION. W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St

Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1901. all in regular editions, was as per schedule 1............74,350 | 15..................74,170 3 Sunday .. 95,120 | 17 Sunday .. 94,720 4......74,360 18......74,200

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Total for the month. 2,196,675 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed

Net number distributed 2,132,728 Average daily distribution 76,169 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of February was W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Sworn to and save, 1901.

Sth day of February, 1901.

J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

INDISPENSABLE.

Three constitutional amendments for the benefit of St. Louis have been presented to the General Assembly.

One deducts from the amount of bonded debt, as affected by the constitutional limit, certain indebtedness not strictly municipal. This relief is designed to permit the city to make new bond issues. The second permits taxation for purposes analogous to those of the county taxation which existed prior to the present Charter. The third provides for a general revision of the Charter.

Since the World's Fair has been made certainty by the action of Congres St. Louis realizes the inflexible necessity of these amendments if a prepara tion worthy of the city is to be made.

Members of the General Assembly are not likely to be unfriendly to the amendments. The only danger is in de lay. St. Louis hopes that the required resolution will be passed at once by the two houses.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

When the local Democratic campaign is opened at the Jefferson Club meeting to-morrow night by speeches from Mr Wells and the other nominees on the Democratic city ticket the most important municipal struggle known in the political history of St. Louis will have

The World's Fair City now stands at the parting of the ways between the Old and the New St. Louis. During the World's Fair period the city must be regenerated, reconstructed, modernized and made worthy to entertain the visitors of all nations who will throng hither in 1903. The great bulk of this task falls on the municipal administration. The great responsibility necessari rests upon the shoulders of the Mayor So tremendous a task and responsibility have never before confronted a Chief Executive of St. Louis.

Ability of a high order, a resolute will capable of successfully resisting the pressure for spoils, an unflinching integrity, a single-minded devotion to the welfare of St. Louis, are demanded of the World's Fair Mayor. Mr. Wells possesses these qualitications to an exceptional degree. He was nominated, in accord with the community's demand, because of his possession of such qualifications. His nomination was made at an early date, in order that the people might thoroughly satisfy themselves of his worthiness. The other candidates on the ticket were selected on the same basis. From the head of the ticket down. it is stronger now than on the day of nomination. The people have satisfied themselves of the ticket's worthiness.

TO-DAY'S PRIMARIES.

At the Republican primaries to-day Mr. George W. Parker, the star-chamber candidate for the Mayoralty nomination, will be nominated if such an achieve ment is possible to the influences which dominated the secret caucus.

The situation is peculiar and contradictory. It was announced that a nominating convention would be dis pensed with in order that the people might directly nominate at the polls their own choice for the Mayoralty. Following this announcement the local Republican machine laid its plans to limit the people's choice to the candidate named by the machine. The secret caucus at which Mr. Parker was chosen was composed of twenty-two members of the Republican City Central Committee and the other necessary machine workers. In open violation of a Central life. The colonial troops in the Presi-Committee resolution forbidding the se- dent's inaugural parade hailed from the lection, indorsement or suggestion of the helpless little island which is being govnames of any candidate or candidates for nomination, an entire city ticket was

It is for this machine-dictated ticket

NOW FOR A NEW ST. LOUIS.

"Nothing impossible," is the adopted motto of St. Louis. It is pregnant with inspiration in this day of the city's opportunity. The World's Fair of 1903 is now definitely ordered, and with the opening of its gates let us introduce a new St. Louis.

The time for differences of opinion and divided counsels has gone. There is a common duty imposed upon every resident of St. Louis by the imperative obligations of the hour. From this day forward all who have any concern in the interests of the city and the welfare of its people will unite in the great work which must be pushed to completion in a little more than two years' time. Henceforth there can be but two classes of people within the boundaries of this city-those who are for St. Louis and those who are against it. Those who are for St. Louis will act together, animated by unity of purpose and harmony in the plans for its accomplishment.

And there is work enough to call for all who are willing to enlist in the great army St. Louis must proceed at once to enroll. It will be an army of workers who will be compelled to make many personal sacrifices, but its roster will be a roll of honor for many years to come. Every one with zeal to serve St. Louis will find a place in which his experience, skill and energy can be utilized.

In the organization of the Exposition Company and the subdivision of its work every one of the hundred members of its board of directors will find his allotted task; but outside of that board, and outside of the infinite detail of the World's Fair enterprise, there will be duties and undertakings of equally grave importance, which another division of the great army of volunteers must assume. We must not only prepare a great international exposition in two years, but must likewise transform the entire physical aspect of St. Louis. Streets, sewers, waterworks and public buildings demand our immediate and vigorous attention. We must make a city we will be proud to present to the people of the world when they come here in 1903.

It is a herculean task that confronts us, but not one beyond successful accomplishment. "Nothing impossible," the watchword of the new St. Louis, will fire our ambition and stimulate our energy. The St. Louis of 1903 will demonstrate that we have vindicated our

Most imperative among the things of immediate importance is the legislation now pending in the State and municipal assemblies. Amendments to the State Constitution and the City Charter are necessary in order to give the people of St. Louis the power to raise money for public improvements in such a way as will prevent a burdensome increase of taxes. We shall not plan the new St. Louis as the evanescent thing of a quickly passing year, but for all time. Posterity will enjoy the benefits of the next two years' work and posterity must carry its share of the expense.

To this end St. Louis appeals to the State Legislature and to the Municipal Assembly for speedy action on the proposed Constitutional and Charter amendments. Every day of delay in beginning work is that much handicap in the great undertaking to which St. Louis is now unalterably committed. Delay must be fought strenuously and ceaselessly from this day forward.

Counting the years of preparation and the year of exhibition, a mint of money will be disbursed in St. Louis, and every moment of time must be utilized to make sure that it is expended wisely and economically. The financial reports of the Columbian Exposition afford a basis for forecasting the expenditures in St. Louis incidental to the World's Fair, and it is under rather than over the mark to put the figures at one hundred million dollars.

If this money is to be spent economically and wisely the work of preparation must begin at once. Not next month, nor next week, but this week. Both the Exposition corporation and the municipal corporation, the World's Fair Company and the St. Louis city government, must be at their work and doing things seriously before this week is ended. That is the way to realize the new St. Louis, with its boundless possibilities, which now stands awaiting our command.

to-day, whether they particularly prefer ceased to be a Republic, save in Mayoralty nomination-and it was distinetly specified at one time that any Republican had a right to be a candidate for nomination at the primarieshe is being bitterly assailed as an enemy to his party. It is the machine that is posing as the party. The widelyheralded "nominating" primaries of local Republicanism have been degraded to the level of "ratifying" primaries. The Parker ticket is the machine ticket named by the machine in secret caucus. The machine now demands of Republic an voters that they go to the polls and confirm the machine's choice of candi-

The Republic sincerely hopes that vigilance committees at the polls will prevent the casting of a single vote by "Democratic Indians"-of which latter action the Republican machine gang professes to be in mortal dread. It is curious to ascertain to just what extent the Republican voters of St. Louis are servile to machine dictation. The secret caucus gang commands these voters to vote for the secret caucus ticket. Is the machine's word the law in a campaign of so vital moment to the prosperity and World's Fair glory of St. Louis?

LEST WE FORGET.

President McKinley reviewed the inaugural parade from a magnificent Court of Honor which stretched its stately length along Pennsylvania avenue in Washington for a distance of several blocks, covering the front of the United States Treasury, the White House, the State, War and Navy buildings.

It was an imposing spectacle, this great stage picture of the President reviewing the impressive pageant organized in his honor. The written description of the march past the Chief Executive of the nation reads like the accounts of the surpassingly splendid pomp that marked the celebration of the late Queen and Empress Victoria's diamond jubilee in royal England. The total cost of Mr. McKinley's second in auguration as President of the United

States is estimated at \$4,230,000. There were colonial troops in the American pageant as in the English, typlfying the world-power of America as of Great Britain, indicating the "farflung battle line" of a Republic that has gone into the Empire business-the sub jugation and forcible government of weaker peoples. For the first time in American history colonial dependencies were represented in the most characterlstic ceremony of American national crued in the interest of the Sugar

Yes, it was imposing. The great Republic of Rome delighted in such that Republicans are expected to vote spectacles in the days when it had or "Injun" Zachritz.

it or not. Because Judge Zachritz has name. It, also, spent millions for dared to oppose Mr. Parker for the spectacular effect, and included its conquered peoples in the columns passing in review. The American spectacle of yesterday would not have been possible in the earlier and simpler days of our Republic. Neither is it possible under a faithful maintenance of the principles that prevailed in those earlier and simpler days.

> The Clay amendment, separating the basis of State taxation from that of local taxation, is in accord with the principle announced in the Democratic State platform. The principle should be placed before the people for discussion. The House has adopted the resolution for submitting the amendment and the Senate should do likewise. Then, after a long period of thorough debate, the people can decide whether the time for putting the rule into practice has ar-

While the Globe-Democrat is placing the number of Republicans who will vote at the primaries to-day at 60,000, it might spend some time in a profitable study of shrinkage in storage. Since Ziegenhein has owned the party, the shrinkage has been greater than ever

Said Jefferson after buying the Louisiana Territory, "This is the greatest act of my life." How gratifying that after 100 years more money should be spent on celebrating the event than the nation paid for the whole Purchase.

St. Louis tenders its compliments and hearty congratulations to Messrs. Francis, Cobb and Spencer. They have done well and everybody is proud of them. If they will come home now all will be remembered to their enduring

In the event of the secret caucus Mayoralty candidate being jammed through the primaries to-day the Globe-Democrat will proceed to solemnly hail him as the choice of the people.

Since the local Republican machine has ignored the people in choosing the Republican city ticket it has no kick coming if the people refuse to support This is the day when Republican vot-

ers in St. Louis are permitted to vote for their choice for a Mayoralty nominee-provided they choose Parker. The professor who thinks that Saturn is the abode of Satan has never been in

It's the Ziegenhein, not the Democratic, Indians that need watching at to-day's Republican primarles.

St. Louis on the day of the Republican

Rolla Wells shouldn't have any trouble defeating either "Secret Caucus" Parker

'LA BOHEME" IN PRODUCTION BEFORE A SMART AUDIENCE.



SERGEANT.

MUSETTA.

One of the best audiences of this interesting opera season at Music Hall saw the revival of Puccini's "Boheme" on that large stage last night.

It has been three years, less nearly two years, since St. Louis saw its first view of this odd opera conceit. At that time it was played but twice in a week, on Monday evening and at the Saturday matinee by an Italian organization that lived its little while and passed out of American existence. We have some lively memories of the Mimi of Miss Linda Montanari and Miss Cleo-patra Vincini; of the Rodolfo of Mr. Guiseppe Agostini, and of the Marcel of Mr. Luigi Francesoni. The piece was then Luigi Francesoni. The piece was then scarce two years old. It made an instant impression on the two audiences that heard it, a fact that stands responsible for the large company that went out into blustery last night to see the piece staged by Mr.

Boheme" is a story of squalld life in Paris. It is a tale of hard luck in the period that is pictured on our stage by "Pudd'nhead Wilson"—back in the thirties. There is nothing bespangled about the story nor the telling of it. There is garret life, a snowstorm and a rather picturesque RUDOLPH.

street scene, in which there occurs most of the snap of the piece. It is here—in the second act—that the stage management has shown excellent results in the matter of moving crowds and the soft-light effects to be expected from bad lamps and low. tumbling buildings.
It is in this second act that we have some

of the prettiest music of the opera. Miss Quinlan was astonishingly capable, both in a vocal way and in her acting of the part of Musetta. Miss Norwood was a healthy-looking Mimi for a lady in her tuberculous state, but she sang like an angel. Paull, Sheehan, Wooley, Boyle and Clark were odd to the view in their modern costumes. Paull and Sheehan were in good voice. If you go to hear "Boheme" watch for the Musetta solo in the second act, the tenor-soprano duet in the third and the orchestra throughout. There is a point in the second act, not far from the end of it, where the orchestra and two or three of the principals, with fragmentary aid from the chorus, render as engaging a piece of entirely original melody that one hears in a season of grand opera. To-night Miss Rennyson will sing Mimi and Mr. Godd

FRANCIS WILSON APPEARS IN "THE MONKS OF MALABAR."



THREE OF MR. WILSON'S MONKS.

of Malabar," Mr. Francis Wilson's new comic opera, which made a hit at the Olympic last night, is the best thing in which he has been seen for some years. It is quaintly funny, it is quite musical in it has a new and strikingly nove which Indian idols and Oriental incense figure extensively, it has monksresumably Buddhist-to burn, and it is

Francis Wilsonish to a degree, Mr. Wilson himself figures i personations that give him ample scope for his peculiarly distinctive methods of com-edy-a French merchant of Malabar, a monk of the same, and an Italian valet to the Nabob of Kharl Khall. He was so well liked in his new parts last night that he had to make a curtain speech between the second and third acts, in which he expatiated in his own best manner on the pleasure of making fun for other people. plot of "The Monks of Malabar" is evolved from the complications due to the

In certain notable respects "The Monks necessity of saving Mr. Wilson's supposed "suttee," the sacred rite of widow-burning and Marie Celeste is the supposed votherwise Anits Tivoli, a lively Parisienne. She is bright and graceful, with a sweet voice. Clara Palmer is also excel-lent as Cocodilia, a lady's maid. Edith Bradford is attractive as Zizibar, her lover, and the chorus is unusually good. Mr. Van Rensselaer Wheeler's Daru, the Nabob, was ticeably Gilbert and Sullivanish, thanks to the librettist's plain intention. The pro-duction was most warmly received and the audlence recognized with pleasure Signor audience recognized with pleasure Signor Morealle. Iast year's leader of the Castle Square Company's orchestra, wielding the baton for Mr. Wilson.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the University Club will entertain Mr. Wilson at a reception, the feature of which will be a little talk from him on his personal recollections of Eugene Field, the poet.

MERRY AUDIENCE AT THE OLYMPIC.

That society contingent known as the "carriage crowd" made its arpearance at the Olympic last night, to greet Francis Wilson in his new opera. Not since the comedian played in the Fourteenth Street Theater, giving the tuneful "Liontamer" Theater, giving the tuneful "Liontamer" and "Half a King," has he entertained so large and so demonstratively happy an au-dience in St. Louis,

Mr. John Morton of Pueblo, Colo., enter-ained seven friends, first at dinner and then in one of the stage boxes, his guests pelng Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit H. Ten Brock, Mr and Mrs. W. D. Gliman, Mrs. H. E. Cooley of Baltimore, O. E. Robinson and M.

Mrs. David R. Francis, in black with much gold embroidery, sat on the right near the boxes with her son, David R. Fran-Professor Louis Werner, George Andrews, Miss Lucy Scudder and Miss Whyte of Kirkwood were near the front. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hebard and Mr. and

Mrs. Alfred Hebard came late. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury Busch, ardent admirers and personal firends of Francis

Wilson, had a New Orleans guest with them-Mr. S. S. Goette. Benjamin O'Fallon had his favorite frontrow sent, near Mr. and Mrs. Frank Healy. Mr. and Mrs. W. Sam Scott formed part of the large number of downtown diners on Monday nights, and afterwards appeared in the parquet.

Doctor Julius Ehrhardt, Mrs. Ehrhardt ture and sat in the circle. Edgar Lackland brought Miss Leigh Whittemore, who were a smart golden-brown velvet costume, relieved with white

Mr. and Mrs. George Caper were in the center of the circle, near Judge and Mrs. George Madill, Stanley Stoner and Henry T. Kent came

logether, sitting with friends in the central

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Day were in the front circle. Miss Cook and Edward Preetorius and

front parquet, across the aisle from Mr. Keime, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Forbes, Miss D. and Mrs. Bissell Ware. Miss Emma Whitaker, Miss Jessie Leo- Ghio, H. L. Davies, Harry Chase, Misses norl and Miss Mary Frances Boyce were on Miss Josephine Calhoun, just back from Jores.

New York, came with C. Norman Jones, Miss Maude Niedringhaus, Miss Paulin Gehner and Gustav Nieman, George Andrews and Miss Katherine Cunningham ere in the central parquet. Allen West brought Miss Sallie Walsh and Will Pope escorted Miss Maude Wells.
Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Swarts sat behind Miss

Sallie West and Allen West. Mr. and Mrs. Zach Tinker were in the Joseph Dickson, Jr., escorted Miss Sidney Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. George P. Jones and Mrs. Cyrus Clark came together.

Mrs Ben O'Fallon, with ber son-in-law Hunt Turner, and her son, Howard O'Fal-lon, joined Mr. O'Fallon on the front row. Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLean were on the left of the parquet, near Miss Emma Whit aker and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lemp. Miss Alby Watson came with Harry Ste gall, sitting in front of the Thomps Mr. and Mrs. Goodman King and George sel were in the rear circle.

CROWD AT MUSIC HALL RESPONSIVE.

The regular first-night audience at Music Hall was augmented by many veterans belonging to the G. A. R., who attended in henor of Ransom Post's benefit. boxes were occupied, the ladies wearing glittering toilets. Many musicians, artists and other professional people not seen in the theaters were sprinkled over the house. It was one of the most unexpectedly demonstrative audiences that the Music Hall has held for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Koehler, with their son, Julius Koehler, Jr., entertained in their box Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Garneau, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Limberg and Miss Huber of

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nolker were in a box with a party.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Flack entertained Mr. and Mrs. Deboise in their box.

Mr. J. Will Thornton had a large party in Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Glaser were in their

box with a large party.

Miss Adele Upmeyer with her escort came n late. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Meister and Mr. and Mrs. William Krank had seats in the

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holm were in the parquet. The Misses Clara and Nettie Wise were with a party in the parquet. Courtney Moffett was with a party in the

parquet.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Benedict sat in the parquet near Mrs. J. B. Johnson and Miss Mr. and Mrs. George A. Newcomb were near the orchestra in seats right in front of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Swan.

. Ellot with a party and Doctor and Mrs. Laidley were in the parquet. Major H. M. Pollard with his son, Harry Pollard, and Eugene T. Senseny were in

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hills were in the parquet near a party that came with T. A. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Simmons were in a

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koehler, Jr., were neighbors on the front row of the circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Simmons were in a box with a party.

Others in the sudience were W. A. Branden, and Mrs. W. B. Deer, D. Front respect Alexander, Miss Ellwanger, Miss Madeline Kate Sholton and D. Leavitt of Spr Ill., and Mesers. J. A. Leavitt and C. H.

TO BE OFFERED IN NEW YORK. Arrangements for Frankfort Muni-

cipal Loan.

Frankfort, March 4.—The firm of Lazard, Speyer & Ellissen have taken over the Frankfort municipal loan of 15,000,000 marks at 3½ per cent, repayable at par by draw-ings within thirty-five years. The loan will be offered exclusively in New York, through peyer & Co.

Wedding of Perrin-Carhart.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Macon, Mo., March 4.—Leroy L. Perrin
of Kansas City, and Miss Rosa E. Carhart
of Macon, were married at noon to-day by
Reverend R. P. Caldwell. The bride is a
private tutor in Colonel Blees's family and
will retain her position until early sum-

SUGGESTIONS FOR FAIR SITE AND ATTRACTIONS.

Advantages of Many Locations in the City and Suburbs Set! Forth-Giant Telescope and Mammoth Cave Among Many Novel Displays Proposed.

Fair Company and adjustment of all finan-cial difficulties, the subject of great interest to St. Louis and the public in general is the selection of a World's Fair site, Heretofore this has been a matter of speculation entirely, and while persons throughout the city advocated certain locations and numerous sites were suggested, it was definitely known that no action would be taken until after the passage of the World's Fair bill through Congress and permanent or-

ganization had been effected.

Now things have reached the stage where in the very near future a site must be chosen, so that the actual work of building the World's Fair may commence with the least possible delay. For this reason speculation as to the locality is already running high, and property-holders in every part of the contract of the

particular advantages which their sections afford for holding the Exposition. From the first many have held that as the Mississippi River is so closely joined to the history of the Louisiana Purchase it should figure prominently in the location selected for holding an exposition commemorating the event. They argued that by selecting a site on the river front, the artificial works of the Exposition would be enhanced and that the stream would furnish a means of transportation to the grounds,

BEEN SUGGESTED. The suggestions so far made include sites in every part of the city and suburbs. Each suggestion is accompanied with a prospec us showing why the locality is suited for the World's Fair and why none other should be selected. According to their advocates, no site is too near or too remote; none too hilly or level, too high or low, to be exactly suited for the holding of a World's Fair. Every locality will be carefully examined and advantages and disad-vantages of each considered by the commission before a final choice is made Among the sites suggested are the fol-

lowing: The northwest corner of Forest Park, including a large portion of the park and ad-jacent unimproved tracts. A tract of farms on the Skinker road, lying directly west of Forest Park.

Territory situated south of Forest Park and including part of that park. A section through the city from Grand avenue to the Mississippi River, with Cass

venue as its center. Carondelet Park with adjacent territory. Two sites, including O'Fallon Park and the Fair Grounds, to be connected by a 500 foot midway, which will extend through to the river. One of these sites 'ncludes what is known as the Lindell addition. A large tract south of Tower Grove Park,

bout one mile square. Land in the neighborhood of Jefferson Barracks, overlooking the Mississippi River. Tract of land stretching from the Chain of ocks back to the bluffs. Level stretch of land on the river front in

Besides these, sites have been suggested in St. Louis County in nearly every direction from the city. Among these were sev-eral along the banks of the Meramec River in the neighborhood of Fenton and Merame Highlands. Some one suggested placing the Fair at the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, so as to have a water front on two sides of it.

REQUISITES OF A WORLD'S FAIR SITE. In selecting a site, numerous things are to be taken into consideration. One of the most important among these is the question of transportation facilities. Of equal importance, it is believed by many, is that of water for supplying artificial lakes, lagoons and canals, which are the chief elements in the artistic arrangement of an exposition. Then follow topography, character of soil cost of securing ground,

other important considerations.

The advocates of the Forest Park sites are numerous and influential. The property. neluding the northwestern corner of the park and the area northwest of it, has much in its favor. It is reached by two of the main lines of the St. Louis Transit Company, the Clayton and Union avenue lines of the Suburban road. The western termi mus of the Olive street and Laclede avenue lines could be easily extended so as to reach the gates. A branch line could be run south so as to connect with Transit lines south of Forest Park, thus making it pos reach the grounds from any part of the city for a single fare. The Wabash and Colorado railroads pass through or close to ill the sites in the neighborhood. It is argued that its opportunities for building of streets, canals, lakes, gardens, bridges and as well as for architectural grouping and display, are equal to any other suggested. The natural beauty of the surroundings is well known. In this could be arranged pavillons of Oriental nations, olonial exhibits, botanical displays, gardens and groves. The trees would ad attractiveness to displays of this kind which nothing else could, beside furnish-ing shade and comfort to visitors.

Another argument savanced is that the route from any part of St. Louis to these grounds lies through the best-improved residence section, and visitors will, therefore, get the most fave able impression of the city. If it can be demonstrated that the River Des Peres, from its mouth to the Watson road, can be made into a canal and water for the canal be gotten from the Meramec River at a cost in proportion to the magnitude of the World's Fair enterprise, clear water in abundance could be furnished for all purposes, and a permanent

benefit rendered to the city.

It is argued against the Forest Park site that it is too far out and that too much time would be consumed in reaching it; that the World's Fair would cheapen the property in the vicinity instead of enhancing it in value. A large portion of the city's finest park would be ruined, and sur-rounding neighborhood would be temporarily ruined for residence purposes,

O'FALLON PARK. The O'Fallon Park site, with its river front, has advocates and possesses many of the advantages of the Forest Park location and has an outlet on the Mississippl River. This would enable visitors to reach the grounds from points on the river front on crowded days, would

prove a great advantage.

The many attractive features which were made possible at the Chicago Exposition by gests that a permanent platform be erect-Lake Michigan, besides many novel features requiring an expanse of natural water, could be added to the fair. It would be possible to have a naval demonstration, on the opening day and other special occasions ships of light draft, such as the gunboat He suggests a general floor plan which will Nashville, could ascend the Mississippi to give from 400 to 450 acres, and he thinks, aftake part in the maneuvers. As in Chicago, the naval exhibit could be built in the water, which would add greatly to its interest.

In the hot weather the artificial lakes about the grounds could be flushed with water introduced directly from the river. It is argued for and against the O'Fallo Park site that the park proper, which would comprise a large section of the grounds, is very high and broken by ravines and hills. Its advocates say that the view and fresh air which the elevation affords, would more than compensate for any disadvantage would cause. On the other hand, it is held that the grouping of buildings would be interfered with, and that the Exposition would be divided into sections, which was one of the disagreeable features at the Paris Exposition last year. The street car service is equal to that possessed by any other site and could easily be bettered by the extending of several lines which runs. erfered with, and that the Expe ing of several lines which run near it. It is also reached by railroads.

A probable site and one which possesses advantages, is the area lying south of Tow-er Grove Park, but not including any of Shaw's famous gift to St. Louis. The tract, which is not much improved, though of late years has been building up rapidly, begins at Arsenal street and Grand avenue, and

A SITE SUGGESTED

After the incorporation of the World's | highway, thence south a mile on King's highway, thence east to Grand avenue and

back to Arsenal street.

The advantage urged by advocates of this site is that it would be a solid area, which would permit of any fixed plan in architectural grouping. No allowances would have to be made for breaks in the grounds. The character of the ground is such that no difficulty would be experienced in making artificial works, such as lakes,

canals, mounds, etc. It is reached by several car lines, which connect with all the principal lines in the city. The ground is comparatively level, of hills, on which are situated the Insane Asylum, the Poorhouse and Female Hospital. Against this site it is argued that it the city are anxious to be heard on the of cars from the extreme west and north ends of the city, and that no means is known by which it could obtain sufficient water for the use of an Exposition such as

is contemplated. Persons in Carondelet are warmly in favor of having the World's Fair in their neigh-borhood. The territory proposed by them includes Carondelet Park, and they claim that besides many other advantages which the site possesses it could be obtained at as reasonable a price as any site so far

CARONDELET RESIDENTS

HAVE A LOCATION. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning on the Mississippi River on the north side of Bates street, thence west to Morgan Ford road, thence south to Loughborough avenue, thence east to Carondelet Park, and north along Ninth street to Fillmore street, thence to the Mississippi River. The area included is nearly 800 acres. It has all the advantages claimed for a site with a river front. It also has the advantage of being comparatively level. Much of the ground is in no-wise improved, or the improvements are such as will prove no great drawback. What grading is necessary will tutted a per-for extending the Levee and making a per-for extending the Levee and making a pergrading is necessary will furnish material river front, even at low water, is deep enough for an ocean vessel, and the width

of the stream is as great as at any point on the river front of St. Louis.

The residents of the district argue that in the summer there is always a breeze blow-ing from the Illinois shore across the river, making the weather enjoyable even in the hottest months. The location is reached by the Broadway and California avenue lines of the Transit Company and the Iron Moun-

ain Railway. South of this site, on the bluffs between River des Peres and Jefferson Barracks, it is believed by many, the Fair could be located to advantage. The bluffs are high and a splendid view of the Mississippi is obtainable from them. The site was abandoned, however, it being considered too remote from the central part of town. PLACES IN COUNTY THAT ARE MENTIONED.

THAT ARE MENTIONED. A suggestion somewhat similar to the above was received only recently. This provided for the leasing of an extensive strip of ground along Cass avenue, Biddle and O'Fallon streets, and the removal of buildings thereon, and the improvement of the whole area as a park on which to build the Fair. Advocates of this project claim that it is equal to any so far put forward. They argue it would supply a park where fresh air is much needed, and generally tend

to the improvement of the entire district There are many in favor of locating the World's Fair in St. Louis County, where, they claim, the distance from town would be equalized by the many advantages

a country site would afford. Among the advantages named are ample ground, fresh air and good transportation.

A county site mentioned is on the Meramec River between the Meramec Highlands and Fenton. There is an expanse of level country, comprising more than 1,200 acres, which terminates at one end at the Meramec River and the other with a chain of rolling hills. This site they say possesses natural advantages and would be agreeable

to artificial work. It has the disadvantage, it is claimed on the other hand, of being inaccessible to railroads and street cars, Besides suggestions for sites there have been numerous other kinds of suggestions received covering a wide variety of sub-jects. Some of these relate to the most important work to be done by the World's Fair Company, and range from that down to the placing of appropriate boxes about the grounds for the reception of waste paper. In nearly every instance the maker of the suggestion appears anxious that the Fair be a success in every detail, and each says he makes his suggestion to effect th

TELESCOPIC TOWER

One of the most unique suggestions is for an immense telescopic tower. It is accompanied by blue prints and specifications and clippings from papers which have referred to it. The tower is the patented invention of H. A. Van der Cruyssen of Lafayette, La. The working principle of the tower is along the lines of a regular telescope. The construction is of several circular sections, each of the same height, but varying in diameter. The sections fit into each other and the working plan is to raise each section except the largest, which remains stationary, to its own height above

the next largest one. Another scheme is a proposed "Mammoth Cave" designed somewhat after the famous Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It is urged by the originator of this idea that such a cave could be used for many pur-poses. He claims that it could be illumiposes. He claims that it could be nated in magnificent style; that certain of Its chambers could be artificially refrigerated and made into underground ice palaces and that "midway" feautres and restau-rants could be located in it.

MANY UNIQUE

DISPLAYS PROPOSED. "The Holy City" is a spectacular suggestion made by Leon Bercuvicej of Buffalo, N. Y. He proposes to make a "Tower of Anthony" 500 feet high, the architectural climax of this display, and contends that there is enough material to be found in and shout the city of Leveslew. and about the city of Jerusalem to constitute a novel and attractive feature.

ed north and south of the western to the Eads bridge on a level with the floor of the bridge and extending out over the Levee as far as desirable.

He holds that it is possible to build such a platform, and to afford ample support for the weight of both buildings and exhibits.

ford sufficient room for buildings, walks, gardens and fountains.

E. W. Keeler of San Francisco offers a

picturesque suggestion, which he calls the "Sceneographic Railway." What he proposes is a narrow-gauge road running through an extensive section which repre-sents topographically some of the most cei-ebrated mountain scenery of the West. Other suggestions were for an "American with a central monument of peace and a national park; twin towers,

representing the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and their use as fountains; large slik farm in operation; working model of sol a museum of art, science and commerce, to be made a permanent affair, and constructed on entirely new lines; a building for models of ships of the American navy since the Revolution; a display of arms of nations of the world, since the stone age; an improved moving sidewalk.

Missourian Dies in Texas. Fort Worth, Tex., March 4-Leon bel, aged M, of Amsterdam, Mo., the City Hospital here this mor-